

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Following the previous chapters, this chapter discusses the procedures used in conducting the research. It covers research design, the population and sample, sampling technique, the research instruments, the validity and reliability, the data collections and the data analysis. Each section presented below.

3.1 Research Design

According to Lankshear and Knobel (2004), research design can be defined as a proper direction to do something based on certain circumstances. Research design was a certain method that associated in the research process which involved the procedure of investigation, collecting of specific method, the analysis and explanation. There were 3 major steps in the research approach, quantitative, qualitative and mixed method (Creswell, 2014). Lankshear and Knobel (2004) stated that, Quantitative research led to various forms and approaches that have a statistical orientation while qualitative research led to the various form and approaches to the understanding of the individual, group through the social and human problem. Based on the explanation above, the researcher was designed this research problem that researcher wanted to analyzed was the problem through sequential procedure.

In this research, the researcher used correlational method. According to Creswell (2014) explained that correlational study was a procedure in quantitative research where the investigators tried to measures the level of relationship or the

relationship between two or more variables by used the correlational statistical ways. It means that correlation is study to find out the degree of correlation between two or more variables. From the definitions above, the researcher only concentrated on investigating the correlation and the strength between the two variables. In this research, there are two variables, students' reading habits as the X variable and students' writing achievement as the Y variable.

3.2 Population and Sample

Creswell (2014) stated that population is a group of individuals which have similar characteristics. From that statement, population was a group of people, animals, events or objects which live together in somewhere and planned to be the conclusion object / subject of the outcome of a study. The subject of this present study were fifth semester students of English Language Education Department at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang. Meanwhile, the population of this research is many 287 students.

Creswell (2014) explained that sample was the part of the representing the number of a population used as the data source. It means that sample was the subgroup of population selected to get an accurate data which planned to study for getting the information of the population condition. In this research, the researcher takes a cluster random sampling. The sample of this study was twelve classes of English Language Education Department which each class is consisted of 60 students. The researcher choose class E as the sample.

Mathers et al (2009) claimed that cluster sampling was the unit or element that were selected by cluster random sampling. From the statement above, cluster

sampling was a sampling technique that selecting the groups of people randomly because it was impossible to list the members in a big number of population (5 classes). Hence, the researcher choose one of the five classes randomly and it was E class with 30 students in it that was chosen randomly by the researcher as the sample. The criteria for selecting E class because each classes of fifth semester at UMM were homogeneous so that they have a similar characteristic, for example they have similar method of learning English and the amount of time on learning English.

3.3 Research Instrument

Creswell (2014) defined that research instrument was a tool for research to measuring, observing, or even documenting quantitative data. In this term, the investigator tried to identify the instruments before collecting the data and it might contain of a test, a questionnaire, a tally sheet, a log, an observational checklist, an inventory or an assessment instrument. In this research, the researcher has two research instruments, which were; documents and questionnaire. Both of those research instrument explained below:

3.3.1 Document

Document is one way to obtain data in the form of information from the various written sources or documents (Sukardi, 2003). According to Sukmadinata (2013), the researchers who base their studies on documents, they have to consider the documents which collected suited for the purpose and the focus of the research. Sukardi (2003) explained that document is divided into two kinds, those

are official document and personal document. Official document, it was including decree, instruction letter and proof of activity letter which issued by the office or organization. Whereas the personal document is including a note letter, a personal letter that providing strong information on an event.

Based on the explanation above, the research used official document or students' transcript as the instrument of the research. The scores of students' writing I and II were used to collect the data as the instrument in this research because the students of fifth semester have already through basic writing in writing I and intermediate writing in writing II.

3.3.2 Questionnaire

Blaxter et al (2010) defined that a questionnaire is ideas for the formulation of the right written questions, for those who have opinions or experiences that interest you, seem to be a clear strategy for finding answers to the issues you are interested in. Furthermore, Sukardi (2003) explained that questionnaire is one of the most popular media for collecting the data in educational research or even social research. Through the questionnaire, the researcher is able to ask the questions which are closely related to the research that should be solved, prepared and distributed to respondents for information (the researcher indirectly ask the question to the respondents). Based on the theories above, the researcher used the questionnaire as the research instrument in term of data collection to find out the information in the form of student assumptions about the correlation of reading habits.

Nazir (2011) stated that Likert Scale Type is the technique to measure the attitude in like until dislike scale. There were 5 degree of agreement explained in the table below.

Table 1: Degree of Agreement

Options	Score of Positive Scale	Score of Negative Scale
Strongly Agree	5	1
Agree	4	2
Neutral	3	3
Disagree	2	4
Strongly Disagree	1	5

(Adopted from Sugiyono, 2013)

3.4 Validity and Reliability

Lankshear and knobel (2004) explained that validity was the relevance result that was related to a judgment regarding the correctness of data collection tool. It means that to find out the result of the correctness of the data collection the researcher should test the validity of instrument used by the researcher.

Nazir (2007) stated that there were several kinds of validity, which was concurrent validity, construct validity, face validity, factorial validity, empirical validity, intrinsic validity and predictive validity. In this research the researcher used face validity before applying the research instrument. According to Nazir (2007) there were two concepts of face validity. First, face validity which was related to concrete quality measurements without requiring inference. Second, the face validity which is related to the opinion of the experts in case to measuring instrument.

In this research, the researcher used an expert validity by asking 2 lecturers of English Language Education Department who are expert in English teaching learning to check the content of the question in the questionnaire before it was

distributed to the subject. In addition, another instrument used by the researcher was document. The document that used in this research as a tool in data collection was valid. It is because it was assessed and written by the lectures who was surely expert in that courses.

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009) state that reliability was about consistency and the extent which was the measurement of an instrument. If it was re-examined, it will have the same score even though the time, group of people or different version of the instrument. In accordance with that statement above, reliability will help the researcher to test the result of the data in other words, reliability was one of the most important requirement in research. The results of data can be said reliable if it was re-tested then the score in the first time and the next time will same or consistent. In this research the instruments which used by the researcher is reliable because all of the instruments were already checked by the experts

3.5 Data Collection

Data collection was the steps which used by the investigator to gain the necessary data (Creswell, 2014). In other word, data collection was important to ensure the accuracy and validity the answer of the research question. Every researcher has their own different way to collecting the data. In this part, the researcher explained several activities of data collection. The procedures are explained below:

1. Preparing questionnaire that will be distributed to the subject
2. Giving a clear explanation about the purpose and the topic of the research to the subject

3. Explaining the procedure to answer the question of the questionnaire
4. Giving the questionnaire to the subject
5. Taking the questionnaire back
6. Asking permission all of the subject to collect their Transcript
7. Calculating the result of reading habits questionnaire and Transkript of the subject
8. Analyzing the data.

3.6 Data Analysis

According to Creswell (2014), in the quantitative research the data analyzed statistically. Based on the statement above there were some formula to analyzed the data which already collected by the researcher. In this research the data were analyzed by using SPSS version 23.0 which done by using the formula of Karl Pearson Product Moment in order to find the degree of correlation between reading habits and writing achievement.

The statistic test could be done after all of the data had been collected. The description of the steps in doing test of correlation using SPSS as follows:

1. Doing a normality test to know the data distribution, data analysis could only be done if the data were distributed normally
2. Doing the correlation test using Karl Pearson Product Moment
3. Presenting the statistic results
4. Interpreting the statistic result by noticing the score of Pearson correlation and the value of data significance. The interpretation could be used to test whether H0 or H1 is accepted in a study (Atmoko, 2012).

